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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III

Washington, DC
124

SEC FILE NUMBER
B- 31881

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 04/01/13 AND ENDING 03/31/14
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Brian Cohn Incorporated
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)
5525 Spierier Place NW
Wash. DC 20016
(No. and Street) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM I.D. NO.

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT
Brian Cohn 202-345-3901
(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*
Smith Elliott Kearns & Co, LLC
480 N. Potomac Hagerstown MD 21740
(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name) (Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

- CHECK ONE:
- Certified Public Accountant
 - Public Accountant
 - Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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6/16

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

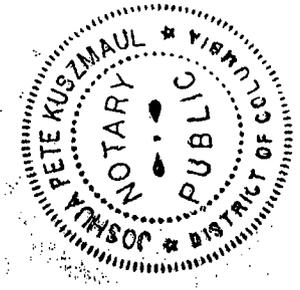
I, Brian R. Cohn, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Brian Cohn Incorporated, as of June 13th, 2014, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

[Signature]
Signature

Pres
Title

[Signature]
Notary Public

JOSHUA PETE KUSZMAUL
Notary Public, District of Columbia
My Commission Expires July 14, 2015



This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- (a) Facing Page.
- (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

** For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

Audited
Financial
Report

March 31,
2014

**Brian Cohn
Incorporated**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
Brian Cohn Incorporated

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Brian Cohn Incorporated (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial condition, as of March 31, 2014, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended that are filed pursuant the Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Brian Cohn Incorporated as of March 31, 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, III, and IV is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information in Schedules I, II, III, and IV has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information in the Schedules I, II, III and IV is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Smith Elliott Kearns & Company, LLC

Hagerstown, Maryland
June 13, 2014

Brian Cohn Incorporated
Statement of Financial Condition
March 31, 2014

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,810
Security owned, at market value	84,962
Other assets	2,122
Dividend receivable	1,456
Loan to Officer	1,988
	<hr/>
Total Assets	\$ 106,338
	<hr/>
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	
Liabilities	
Accrued expenses	\$ 20,091
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	\$ 20,091
	<hr/>
Stockholder's Equity	
Common stock, par value \$0.01, 5,000 shares authorized, 100 shares issued and outstanding	\$ 1
Paid in capital	80,499
Retained earnings	5,747
	<hr/>
Total Stockholder's Equity	\$ 86,247
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	\$ 106,338
	<hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Brian Cohn Incorporated
Statement of Income
For the Year Ended March 31, 2014

Revenue	
Dividend income	\$ 1,196
	<hr/>
Total Revenue	\$ 1,196
	<hr/>
Expenses	
Regulatory fees and expenses	\$ 5,236
Professional fees	13,408
Salaries and payroll taxes	668
Miscellaneous	706
	<hr/>
Total Expenses	\$ 20,018
	<hr/>
Other income	
Unrealized gain on security owned	\$ 10,718
	<hr/>
Net (loss)	\$ (8,104)
	<hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Brian Cohn Incorporated

Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity For the Year Ended March 31, 2014

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Paid In Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Stockholder's Equity</u>
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 1	\$ 80,499	\$ 13,851	\$ 94,351
Net (loss)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,104)</u>	<u>(8,104)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2014	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 80,499</u>	<u>\$ 5,747</u>	<u>\$ 86,247</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Brian Cohn Incorporated
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended March 31, 2014

Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Net (loss)	\$ (8,104)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) operating activities	
Unrealized gain on security owned	\$ (10,718)
(Increase) decrease in:	
Dividend receivable	(1,157)
Other assets	(1,371)
Increase (decrease) in:	
Accrued expenses	6,258
Due to related party	<u>(10,012)</u>
Net Cash (Used In) Operating Activities	<u>\$ (25,104)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Due from related party	<u>\$ (1,988)</u>
Net change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ (27,092)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year	<u>42,902</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year	<u><u>\$ 15,810</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

BRIAN COHN INCORPORATED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Brian Cohn Incorporated (the Company) is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as a broker-dealer and is primarily engaged in investment banking and advisory activities. The Company is registered member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA).

The Company operates under the provisions of Paragraph (k)(2)(i) of Rule 15c3-3 of the SEC and, accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of the Rule.

Consulting Fees:

Consulting fees are recognized as earned on a pro rata basis over the term of the Company's agreement or contract. The Company recognized no consulting fees during 2014.

Investment Banking:

Investment banking income includes gains, losses, and fees, net of syndicated expenses, arising from securities offerings in which the Company acts as an agent or underwriter. Also included are fees earned from providing merger-and-acquisition and financial restructuring advisory services. Fees are recorded on offering date, sales concessions on settlement date, and underwriting fees at the time the underwriting is completed and the income is reasonably determinable. The Company did not enter into any investment banking transactions during the year ended March 31, 2014.

Commissions:

Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade date basis as securities transactions occur. The Company recognized no commissions during 2014.

Cash Equivalents:

For purposes of statement of cash flows, the Company has defined cash equivalents as short-term, highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less, other than securities held for sale in ordinary course of business.

Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

BRIAN COHN INCORPORATED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes:

The Company files its income tax returns on the cash basis, whereby revenue is recognized when received and expenses are recognized when paid. Deferred income taxes are provided on an asset liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for operating loss carry forwards and deductible temporary differences, and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amount of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Temporary differences result from the Company using the cash method of accounting for income tax purposes and accrual basis accounting for financial statement purposes. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment. The Company assesses the likelihood, based on the facts, circumstances and information available at the end of each period. The measurement of unrecognized tax benefits is adjusted when new information is available, or when an event occurs that requires a change.

The Company's policy for penalties and interest assessed by income taxing authorities is to include them in general administrative expenses. For the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company did not incur any interest and penalties from taxing authorities. The federal income tax returns of the Company of 2011, 2012 and 2013 are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service generally for three years after they were filed.

The Company has net operating loss and contribution carry forwards, and has provided a valuation allowance of \$7,289 to offset the related deferred tax asset due to the fact that management has determined it is more likely than not that this deferred tax asset will not be realized. This valuation allowance will be reversed in future years if the Company generates taxable income and is able to support that is more likely than not that its deferred tax asset will be realized.

Fair Value Measurements:

The Company has adopted fair value accounting, which provides a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles. Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Within fair value accounting there is a hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable input when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1- Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical investments as of the reporting date. The type of investments included in Level I include listed equities, securities and listed derivatives.

Level 2- Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies.

BRIAN COHN INCORPORATED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Level 3- Pricing inputs are unobservable for the investment and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment. The inputs into the determination of fair value may fall into estimation. In certain cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

Description	Fair Value 3/31/2014	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2014 Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Equity security - financial industry	\$ 84,962	\$ 84,962	\$ -	\$ -

The fair value measurement for the Company's equity security is based on the quoted price of the equity as observed on the stock exchange.

Note 2. Security Owned, Market Value

Security owned, market value consists of shares of corporate stock valued at \$84,962 at March 31, 2014, which the Company considers a "trading security". Unrealized gains on the security were \$10,718 for the year ended March 31, 2014 and are reported in the statement of income.

Note 3. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and a maximum ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital. The Rule provides that minimum net capital shall exceed the greater of \$5,000 or 6.67% (1/15th) of aggregated indebtedness and that aggregate indebtedness shall not exceed fifteen times "net capital" as these terms are defined by the Rule. As of March 31, 2014, net capital is \$56,246 and aggregate indebtedness is \$20,091. Therefore, 6.67% of aggregate indebtedness, or \$1,339, is less than \$5,000 and the Company has excess net capital of \$51,246. Additionally, the Company's aggregated indebtedness of \$20,091 is less than the maximum allowed of \$843,690, or fifteen times net capital. As of March 31, 2014, the Company is in compliance with these rules.

BRIAN COHN INCORPORATED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions. At times, these balances may exceed the federal limits; however, the Company has not experienced any losses with respect to its bank balances in excess of government provided insurance. Management believes that no significant concentration of credit risk exists with respect to these balances at March 31, 2014.

Note 5. Related Party Transactions

The sole stockholder owes the Company \$1,988 at March 31, 2014.

Note 6. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to March 31, 2014 through June 13, 2014, the date these financial statements were issued. Based on the definitions and requirements of generally accepted accounting principles, we have not identified any events that have occurred subsequent to March 31, 2014 and through June 13, 2014, that require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Brian Cohn Incorporated

**Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital and
Required Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1
For the Year Ended March 31, 2014**

Net Capital

Total Capital Funds	\$ 86,247
Less: nonallowable assets	
Other assets	<u>(4,110)</u>
Less: Securities haircuts	<u>(12,744)</u>
Less: Other deductions	<u>(3,173)</u>
Less: Undue concentration deduction	<u>(9,974)</u>
Net Capital	<u>\$ 56,246</u>
Minimum Net Capital	5,000
Excess Net Capital	\$ 51,246
Total Aggregate Indebtedness	\$ 20,091
Ratio of Aggregate Indebtedness to Net Capital (maximum 15.00)	0.36

Brian Cohn Incorporated
Schedule II – Reconciliation Between Audited and
Unaudited Statements of Financial Condition
For the Year Ended March 31, 2014

There were differences between the audited Statement of Financial Condition contained in this report and the unaudited Statement of Financial Condition included in the Company's unaudited FOCUS Report Part IIA filed as of March 31, 2014. The unaudited FOCUS Report Part IIA understated receivables in the amount of \$598 and understated income by \$598. The differences were a result of adjustments proposed and agreed to by management during the course of performing audit procedures.

Brian Cohn Incorporated
Schedule III – Computation for Determination of
Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission
For the Year Ended March 31, 2014

The Company is exempt from SEC Rule 15c3-3 because it does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities. The Company is exempt pursuant to (k)(2)(i).

Brian Cohn Incorporated
Schedule IV– Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements
Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commissions
For the Year Ended March 31, 2014

The Company is exempt from SEC Rule 15c3-3 because it does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities. The Company is exempt pursuant to (k)(2)(i).



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL
REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014**

To the Board of Directors of
Brian Cohn Incorporated

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Brian Cohn Incorporated (the Company), as of and for the year ended March 31, 2014 in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemption provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons and recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
3. Obtaining and maintain physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customer as required by rule 15c3-3.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.



Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures as described in the second paragraph of this report were adequate at March 31, 2014, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Smith Elliott Kearns & Company, LLC

Hagerstown, Maryland
June 13, 2014